

Length along median line from anterior end to posterior border of pectoral shield295
Breadth from median line to lateral suture (= half of breadth of plastron)280
Length of entoplastral085
Maximum breadth of entoplastral123
Thickness midway between gulars.....	.035
Thickness at centre of gular shields033
Thickness on median line at posterior border of pectoral shield013
Thickness at posterior edge of hyoplastral near left boundary of abdominal shield007
Thickness in axillary region near lateral suture032
Thickness midway between entoplastral and the axillary notch025

In 1882 Dr. J. F. Whiteaves had labelled the two marginal bones from the Red Deer River with the name *Compsemys variolosus*, and to him belongs the credit of having first noticed the occurrence of this species in Canada.

The writer is indebted to Dr. O. P. Hay, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, who since the above was written, has compared some of the Red Deer River material, sent to him, with the type of *Compsemys variolosus*, Cope, and confirms the correctness of the writer's specific identification. Dr. Hay informs the writer that in the type there is little, if any, of the carapace represented and that the anterior lobe of the plastron is missing. Also that the specimen shows the central portions of the plastron, and the posterior lobe, which latter is broadly rounded.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate III.

FIGURE 1—The plastron of *Adocus variolosus* (Cope); from the Cretaceous of Alberta. One-sixth natural size. I G, Intergular shield; G, Gular do.; HUM, Humeral do.; PEC, Pectoral do.; AB, Abdominal do.; FEM, Femoral do.; AN, Anal do.; EP, Epiplastral bone; ENTP, Entoplastral do.; HYP, Hyoplastral do.; HPP, Hypoplastral do.; XP, Xiphiplastral do.

FIGURE 2—The upper or inner side of the plastron of *Adocus variolosus* (Cope). One-sixth natural size. P, surface for the articulation of the pubis.